

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The French have Rome at their Mercy—The Austrians Capture Ancona—Germany more Pacific—Great Speech of Cavaignac—Rumored Pardon of Irish Prisoners by the Queen.

ST. JOHN, N. B. July 12, 4 A. M.
Your Express arrived here at 1 o'clock. Forty minutes before Calais opened his eyes, and sixty five more before Portland got his copies. It is probable, therefore, that owing to the inattention of the agents of the telegraph line you will be unable to publish the news so soon by 24 hours as you might have done.

The steamship Niagara, Capt. Rylie, with intelligence one week later from all parts of Europe, arrived at Halifax at an early hour yesterday morning, and was reported to leave for New York at 9 o'clock. She will be due at her wharf at a late hour on Saturday. The Niagara, brings 89 passengers.

FRANCE.

The new law against clubs has already been put in force. On Monday the ministry introduced into the Legislative Assembly a resolution for regulating the press. M. Odillon Barrot states that it was only intended as a temporary measure to regulate the position of the press until the organic law on the subject should be passed. The new law is nearly the same as the law of Louis Philippe, and powers are given for the temporary suppression of every journal attacking the constitution or making an appeal to arms.

The number of persons arrested at Lyons, in consequence of the attempted insurrection, amounted to more than 200.

Gen. Cavaignac said, "I fully agree with the Hon. Gen. who has said that a great country like France should not remain in a state of insurrection. It was essential that we should form an alliance with some government, but the question was, what government should we select—to whom should we address ourselves? to Russia? to Austria? Those two powers were engaged in struggles. We then made overtures to a great power, to England—and in doing so, I think we acted in conformity with the wishes of the Constituent Assembly."

It has been said that the English Government only accepted our alliance in order to be able the better to watch us. Certainly, England would not become our ally, had it not been her interest so to do, but that interest is reciprocal, and if England has an interest in watching France, France has an equal one in watching her—that reciprocal surveillance is the basis of all alliances between Governments. In reply to our application England accepted our offers of alliance, and she did so, doubtless, from a wish to preserve peace. I think that the explanation I have given will be a sufficient reply to the reproach made against us of giving rise to a new coalition. (Hear, hear.)

The gallant general then stated he had his part in the responsibilities attached to the order of the day, voted a month since by the Constituent Assembly, and explained that in his opinion the danger was in the reconstruction of the Northern Powers, and in the annihilation of French influence. It is against the two-fold eventuality, continued the Hon. Gentleman, that I wish to guard the Government. I did not wish for war, and if I am a partizan of peace, it is of honorable peace.

ROME.

The French within the outer walls of the city.

After a severe bombardment, the squadrons of the French army succeeded in establishing themselves within the outer walls of Rome, early on the 22d ult. They have since been occupied with operations for acquiring possession of the inner bastions and defences, but up to the 23d and 24th, they had not made much progress. Every inch of ground was stoutly defended by Garibaldi, who still continues to animate his troops to resistance.

Advices from Calcutta to the 8th, and from Bombay to the 21st of May have been received, and are satisfactory in the extreme. The country is restored to perfect quiet, and the commercial reports state that at the close of the business season, only small stocks of goods were left at Bombay and in the interior markets.

LATEST!

City of Rome at the mercy of the French Troops.

The latest intelligence received by the government from the expeditionary camp at Rome, states that General Oudinot had so far succeeded in his operations upon the outworks, that the city was entirely at his mercy, to spare which and the horrors of a frightful carnage; he has submitted fresh terms to the triumvirate, through M. Corcelles, which it is thought would be accepted by the Romans.

Surrender of Ancona to the Austrians.

Advices from Italy to the 18th, have been received, from which we learn that Ancona, after a destructive bombardment of two days, had surrendered to the Austrian General. The terms of capitulation are a political amnesty to the inhabitants.

Cessation of hostilities at Venice.
The bombardment of Venice has been suspended in consequence of proposals of capitulation having been made by the besieged.

REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY.

Progress of the struggle for Freedom.

The Hungarians were partially defeated by the Austrian troops on the 21st, and were forced to retire beyond the Waag,

where, from the nature of the country, they will be better able to repel the advance of the intruding forces. It appears from letters in the Austrian and German journals, that engagements have recently taken place between the Austrians and Hungarians at Karvoor Syred, and on points of the Waag.—Whilst some ascribe the victory to the Austrians, others give it to the Hungarians.

GERMANY.

The accounts from Central Germany and Prussia are of a much more pacific character than hitherto.

Termination of the troubles in Schleswig Holstein.

The London Globe, of Friday, on information in which it places full credit, states that the Schleswig affair draws rapidly to a conclusion, and that the final settlement may be expected in a fortnight. Hostilities, however, are still carried on by the belligerents, but without any important results.

The German Reform, which hitherto has been favorable to the Austrians, says that they (the Austrians,) have sustained severe checks.

It is said that cholera, dysentery, and other maladies are raging in the camp, and that the Magyars display greater enthusiasm than ever.

It was reported that the Austrians had taken Raub.

The Kossuth has ordered the Austrian prisoners, several thousand in number, to be employed on the works of the Syolkrok and Debreezin railway.

The Russian army in firm column marched from Calliera into Hungary on the 17th and 18th, under the command of Prince Paskietwch. Their last headquarters was at Badfeldt.

CHINA.

Most Trouble Brewing.

We hear from China that the Emperor has refused to carry out the stipulation of the two treaties, which provided that Canton should be open to foreigners. In the communication of Sue, the Governor of Canton, to Mr. Bonham, he says the Emperor had determined that as the people of Canton had refused to receive foreigners into the town, how can he force an opposite course to the people. From the nature of the proclamation, it is quite plain that the authorities were prepared to resist the entrance of the foreigners into the city. But a great sacrifice of human blood has been avoided, by Lord Palmerston having given special directions that nothing more should be done than report the repudiation of the treaty to him.

The large naval force which had assembled in the Canton to protect English interests, had all dispersed.

Java—Great Battle.

From Valley the accounts announce a complete victory by the Dutch. The attack commenced on the 13th of April, and after 13 hours hard fighting, all the fortifications were taken and the Netherland flag was hoisted within the walls. The Vallan, it is said, had 5,000 killed, &c., and the loss of the Dutch was about 250. It is assumed that the island will forthwith be annexed to the Dutch possessions.

English Interference in French Affairs.

It is said that the English Government has presented a friendly remonstrance against the bombardment of Rome, and has urged on the French Government the necessity of coming to an accommodation with the Romans.

In Parliament, the bill for the removal of the Jewish Disabilities has been rejected in the upper house by a majority of 25—the minister not venturing to call for the proxies.

Baron Rothchilds having been rejected by the city of London has already accepted the Chiltern Hundreds and made an appeal to the people. His success is considered certain.

The House of Commons has confirmed the second reading of the marriage bill to render valid marriages with the sisters of deceased wives.

The Affirmation bill which recently completed its passage through the Commons, has been rejected by the Lords by a large majority.

The bill for the transportation of Smith O'Brien is now an act of parliament; but it is said to contain a fatal blunder, and it is supposed the approaching visit of Her Majesty to Ireland will be signalized by extending her royal pardon to the Irish state prisoners.

Father Mathew and America.

The eminent Irish divine has written a letter to the Mayor of New York, returning thanks to the authorities and the people of that city for their generous reception of him. The following extract is worthy of attention:

"I have seen your majestic rivers dotted with richly freighted vessels, bearing the teeming produce of your luxuriant soil to far distant nations; and oh, sir, I could not look on these winged messengers of peace and plenty, without associating with them the magnanimous bounty of a brave people to an afflicted nation."

"I have visited your busy ware-houses, your thronged streets and bustling thoroughfares, and have been forcibly struck with those external evidences of mercantile greatness and prosperity which shadow forth the high commercial destiny that yet awaits your already glorious republic. I have seen in the comfort and abundance enjoyed by all, in the total absence of squalid poverty, and in the liberal remuneration which await honest toil, proofs of prosperity, which contrast strikingly with scenes that have often harrowed my soul in that poor old country, which, trodden down and oppressed as she is, is still the land of my birth and of my affections."

I have visited your god-like institutions, upheld with a munificence worthy of your mighty republic, in which you imitate at a humble distance the mercy of the Redeemer, making "the blind to see, the dumb to speak." I have minutely inspected their internal arrangements, and witnessed, with intense satisfaction, the philanthropic system and the absence of all religious exclusion on which those asylums, sacred to humanity, are based and conducted. I fervently pray, that "He who holds in his hands the destinies of nations" may make yours worthy of the favors He has bestowed; and with pure hearts, pure hands, and sleepless vigilance, that you may guard and defend, to the end of time, the great charge he has committed to your keeping."

Life in California.

A correspondent of the Wheeling Gazette, writing from Monterey of the disorganization of society at that place, mentions the following facts. Some of them have been referred to before, but the particulars have never been so fully given.

A day or two since, a notorious rascal, suspected of several murders, and known to be guilty of repeated horse and cattle stealings, was caught, tried, and sentenced to be hung, all in a very short space of time, and without waiting for much proof. Mr. B—, a lawyer, called a meeting, which was composed principally of disbanded volunteers, to prevent the execution of so unjust a sentence by fair or foul means. In the course of the evening, somebody said there was not enough in Monterey to hang the man. While they were gazing and fussing about it, a file of soldiers took the prisoner from the prison to the guard house in the Fort, and next day Capt. Burton went down with some twelve or fifteen men as a guard. Some sixteen rowdies, it is said, had armed themselves with revolvers, &c., to rescue the criminal, but on seeing the bayonets, they dispersed. The man was hung, when as they always bungle the matter here, the rope broke, and according to the custom of the country, (the alcalde being a Californian,) he was sent back to prison until it could be decided whether to finish the business or not.

Some three months ago, a horrid murder was committed about one hundred and twenty miles South of this. A month previous, several men had deserted from the U. S. ship Warren, at night in a boat. They were fired upon, and one man severely wounded. The rest escaped.

Three of them, with a disbanded volunteer and somebody else, (the last two had been concerned in some murder in the gold mines,) went to the house of an Englishman named Read, at the Missions of San Miguel, and murdered the whole family, including babies, servants, and a midwife whose services were daily expected to be required. Immediately upon hearing of it, Lieut. Ord sent down to assist in capturing the murderers. He arrived at Santa Barbara shortly after the people had taken them, two being killed in the operation. There was no Alcalde, and the people did not know what to do. Lieut. Ord pushed the matter, and persuaded them to try and execute the prisoners, who were accordingly shot. At San Jose, a man was attacked on the road and badly wounded. Three men were found guilty by a jury, and hung.

These executions have had a good effect.

Annexation of the Canadas.

The subjoined letter from the hero of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, cannot fail to excite great attention throughout the Union. On a question such as this, which the signs of the times clearly indicate, will ere long agitate the mind of our people to its very centre, this emphatic expression of opinion by so distinguished a man as Gen. Scott, cannot but be deemed of the highest importance.

WEST POINT, June 29, 1840.

My Dear Sir:—The news from the Parliament of Great Britain, this morning, must I think, increase the discontent of our neighbors on the other side of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes not a little; and that those discontents will, in a few years, lead to a separation of the Canadas, New Brunswick, &c. &c., from the mother country, seems equally probable.

Will those Provinces form themselves into an independent nation, or seek a connexion with our Union? I think the probability is greatly in favor of the latter. In my judgment the interests of both sides would be much promoted by annexation—the several Provinces coming into the Union on equal terms with our present thirty states. The free navigation of the St. Lawrence is already of immense importance to perhaps a third of our present population, and would be of great value to the remainder. After annexation, two Revenue Cutters, below Quebec, would give us a better security against smuggling than 30,000 Custom house employers strung along the line that separates us from the British Possessions on our Continent. I am well acquainted with that line, and know a great deal of the interests and character of the Provincials. Though opposed to incorporating with us any district densely peopled with the Mexican race I should be most happy to fraternize with our northern and north-eastern neighbors.

What may be the views of our Executive government on the subject, I know absolutely nothing; but I think I cannot err in saying that two thirds of our people would rejoice at the incorporation, and the other third soon perceive its benefits.

Of course, I am opposed to any underhanded measures, on our part, in favor of the measure, or any other act of bad faith

towards Great Britain. Her good will, in my view of the matter, is only second to that of the Provincials themselves, and that the former would soon follow the latter—considering the present temper and condition of Christendom, cannot be doubted.

The foregoing views I have long been in the habit of expressing in conversation; I give them to you for what they may be worth.

Faithfully yours
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Towns in California.

Some very interesting letters from the Presbyterian Mission in California give us a better insight into the progress of settlement in that auriferous country than any thing that has yet come to hand. From them we learn that San Francisco although greatly injured by speculation, will undoubtedly keep its position far ahead of any other town, in wealth, population and importance. Next to it in rank is a new settlement, called Benicia, laid out as a speculation, and likely to prove a capital one. It is about fifty miles from the harbor of San Francisco, with which it is connected by the great bays of San Francisco and San Pablo. Its harbor will accommodate the largest ships, which can lie close ashore, in consequence of there being a natural levee. Commodore Jones and General Smith have recommended it to the President as the best depot at the West for the army and navy. On the Sacramento river, 120 miles from San Francisco, lies Sacramento City, formerly Sutter's fort. This is the residence of the miners, as is also a town called Stockton, in the same region. The former, notwithstanding its unhealthy position, increases rapidly. Sonoma, a Spanish town, lies on a small stream running into the Bay of San Pablo, and is the residence of many great Spanish land-owners, as well as Governor Boggs, late of Missouri, and the headquarters of Governor Smith. Monterey is another well known Spanish town. Napa City, Yount's rancho, and the head of Napa are all growing villages on the Napa creek. Napa City is the newest, makes the most pretensions and grows fastest. Santa Cruz is a Spanish town on the road from Monterey to San Francisco; as is also Santa Clara. From all the accounts we have seen, speculation seems to be running riot in California.—There were towns enough in all conscience before the breaking out of the gold fever; but every fresh mail brings us a multitude of new town projects, and every letter written appears to have some particular one in prospect. Besides those named above, there are a number of old Spanish towns laid down on the maps, which nobody mentions now.

Affairs in California—The Legislature and the Alcalde—Indian Difficulties, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1st, 1849.
At this moment it is unpropitious for any one to visit the mining district, it being the wet season, when but few work, and those with poorer return than at any other season. The fact cannot be gained that the Oregonians, who seem to be among the most successful gold hunters, are daily coming down with from three to fifteen thousand dollars, saved from their earnings for the last fall and winter, besides paying the most extravagant prices for every thing to live upon. It has been their practice to rise at early morning and work late—work steadily and uninterruptedly. They are hardy and capable of enduring, and none other can succeed.—Those who calculate otherwise must be disappointed.

Some difficulty has arisen lately about Sutter's Mills, between the Oregonians and the "diggers," i. e. the native Indians of this territory. So far as I am able to ascertain, the Oregonians have never forgotten the Indian outrages in their own territory—the murder of the missionary family some months since; and although by entirely different tribes of that race, they most cordially hate an Indian wherever they see him. The story is, as related by a gentleman who was a pained and unwilling spectator of part of the tragedy, being then at work on the ground. About ten days since, while some seven Oregon men were at their digging, some rods from their tent, the Indians went into it and stole the only piece of firearms there, a fowling-piece. They then went and attacked these men, who defended as best they could for some time, their position, by using stones. Finding they could not defend themselves longer, the Oregonians attempted to swim the South Fork, near which they were working, and but one or two escaped—the rest were killed by arrows. Those who escaped, gave intelligence, when a party of their friends immediately pursued, killed a notorious chief and 26 beside, and captured 57 prisoners, and marched them into Sutter's Mills, as the piece is called.

The next morning seven of the ringleaders among the prisoners were brought out for trial into the open space, and at a signal given by their chief, raising his hand, they started up on the run in different directions to make their escape. They were fired upon, and five only out of the seven got clear. The Oregonians, whose brothers and relatives had been slain by the Indians lately and before, (for many that were caught alone have fallen by these same natives,) sprang upon them and plunged their Bowie knives into their hearts and cut their throats. The Governor has been waited upon and requested to send the dragoons to that district, and will probably do so to prevent a recurrence of quarrels.

Your obedient servant.

There was a grand demonstration in favor of Roman Republicanism, in Philadelphia, on the 4th.

Mortality in St. Louis—Statistics.

It has already been stated in our paper that the number of deaths in this city for the week ending July 2d, were 903; of these, the deaths by cholera were 619; those of 5 years and under, 230. In the previous week, ending June 25th the total was 764; by cholera, 64; of five years and under, 171.

The most remarkable feature of this malignant pestilence is, that the greatest number of its victims are from those in middle life—the period most exempt of all others from death by ordinary diseases—those in the vigor and strength of manhood—the father and mother, at the period when the young family is most numerous and most needing aid and guidance are the principal feed for the destroyer. In the first week, ending 25th ult., those between 20 and 40 years were 251, or exceeding five-twelfths of the whole number, and exceeding the deaths of the same ages by other diseases nearly 8 times. While of 5 years and under, the deaths by cholera were only about equal to deaths of the same age by other causes.

In the week ending July 2d, the number of deaths by Cholera, between 20 and 40 were 336, or much exceeding half of the whole number.

It is said that a very large portion of the deaths, the conjecture is about three-fourths, were foreigners, badly provided with the comforts of life, and perhaps many of them not having seasonable medical attendance.

Some particular spots have been particularly known as infected districts, and have been nearly swept of their population. At the corner of Washington avenue and Ninth street, opposite to the late ground of the caravan, several houses were left tenanted, the disease having taken off every one of the inmates. In a part of the city known as Shepherds grave yard, there have been from 80 to 100 deaths by the disease. The latter place is described as abounding in alimony for pestilence. In the former, also, there is a good accumulation of offensive matter. The whole surface of the city, however, requires much more cleaning than it has yet had. It is not possible to do this effectually and thoroughly while the unwholesome and disgusting practice is allowed of flowing the streets and alleys with slop water.—St. Louis July 7.

The Friends of the Country Punished—Its Enemies Rewarded.

In giving a long list of removals and appointments, the Ohio Statesman, with great propriety and point, remarks:

"Those removed were guilty of the crime of being friends to the country during the late war, while the great mass of those appointed were Mexican whigs, and wished success to the enemy in the very war in which General Taylor gained the aim that made him President. Of course the democrats in office were the friends of General Taylor when he most needed friends, and hence he could turn them out; and those appointed being enemies, he could reward. Judging the man by his actions, he punishes friends to reward enemies; and although pledged against proscription, he chooses to forfeit his word rather than allow friends to the country to remain in office."

The course which General Taylor is now pursuing, at the instigation of those allies of Mexico by whom he is surrounded, and into whose power he has thrown himself, would blast the laurels even upon the brow of Napoleon. Unfortunate for his fame will it be that he ever consented to a coalition so revolting—a coalition, the parties to which are a general who nobly fought for his country, and the party who voted against supplies, giving aid and comfort to the enemy, invoking the latter to greet this general and his brave soldiers "with bloody hands to hospitable graves." It is this monstrous and unnatural conjunction which shocks and astounds the people, and will do more to prostrate this administration even than all its political faults and blunders.—Washington Union.

Mr. Bancroft.

A letter from the London correspondent of the National Intelligencer has the following item:

A very amusing correspondent of the Liverpool Albion, who communicates every week a couple of columns of what he calls *Metropolitan Gossip*, gives an account this week, of a grand entertainment at the house of the Turkish Ambassador, in which he thus introduces the present Minister from the United States: "On a couch in the middle of the divan, on the right hand, were seated the two most remarkable and most remarkable looking men present, after the Pacha himself, namely, Bancroft, the American, and Brunow, the Russian Minister. They conversed together with great seeming cordiality the chief part of the sitting, and in English; too; the Baron, like all his travelled countrymen, being a great linguist, though, by-the-by, he is German born. He is a man of noble stature and commanding port, becoming his stars and crosses well. He bears an excellent private character for charity and all the domestic amabilities. An individual stamped more thoroughly with the impress of a gentleman was not to be found either in the ambassadorial circle before or the vast circle above than Mr. Bancroft. In his plain and rather querulous cut black coat, ribandless and starless as he was, without even so much as a diamond shirt stud, he failed not to draw much more of the attention of the observant spectator than any of his glittering fellow professionals around him. Apparently about forty-three or four, tall, well formed, with a somewhat scholastic form of face, he has all the polish of a courtier,

without any forfeiture of the simplicity of the republicans; and there is this to be said of him, which can be said scarcely of any Plantagenet amongst us, he stands the ordeal of a white cravat. Any man who can put a calamity of that sort round his throat without looking like a billiard maker, a tapster, or a country parson, is fit to shake hands with my Lord Devon, who not only, like D'Israeli, looks upon the Normans as upstarts, but upon Charlemagne as a mushroom."

Flare up at the Bank of Tennessee.

We learn from the Nashville Gazette that there was quite an excitement for a short time on the 30th ult., at the Bank of the State of Tennessee, caused by a person named John Owens, from Kentucky. Mr. Owens called at the bank, and enquired of the paying teller if he could exchange \$1600 Kentucky funds, for the same amount of Tennessee bills. Mr. Read, the teller, informed him that they had no Kentucky funds, but if the amount in silver would be an accommodation he should have it. Owens assented and counted out his bills—and while the teller was counting the silver, Owens said he would step out for a few moments. Shortly after he returned and informed the teller that he had found a place where Kentucky bills could be had, and at the same time demanding the return of the Tennessee funds. To this the teller objected. Owens became excited, and drawing a knife he leaped over the counter, and placed its point at the breast of the teller, at the same time picking up the pile of Tennessee money left at the Bank by him. Mr. Owens was brought before Justice Raworth. On hearing the testimony of several persons who witnessed the affair, the Justice bound Mr. Owens over in the sum of \$260 for the assault, and \$1000 for the felonious taking of \$1600 claimed by the officers of the Bank as their money.

Good News—The Cholera Rapidly Abating.

St. Louis, July 14.

The Cholera interments for Friday were only 87, this shows a decline during the past 24 hours of 18. Deaths from other diseases 23, this is a decline of 8. It is the general opinion that the epidemic has reached its highest stage and our city will soon return to its former good health.

Latest from the Mormon Settlement of Salt Lake—Mormons gone Gold Hunting—Col. Lowring and Backenstos Getting Along Well—Serious Fight Among The Emigrants.

St. Louis, July 14.

By a late arrival from Salt Lake we have dates to the 6th of May, the health in that part of the country is exceedingly good. The crops are also in a very flourishing condition. There were a number of fine showers of rain which were of immense benefit to the crops. A large number of Mormons had gone a Gold Hunting against the advice of the Church. The Crow Indians had committed serious depredations in that part of the country.

Col. Lowring and Backenstos with a number of troops was met on the South fork of the Platte River—they were getting along fine.

The Cholera was fast disappearing among the Emigrants. The first Company of Emigrants was met at Fort Laramie on the 22d of May—a serious fight had occurred among them which produced great dissatisfaction among them. A number had broke off from the main body and were returning home.

NEW GOODS!

George Ulrey & Co.

HAVE just received and opened at the old stand, formerly occupied by George Ulrey, at the head of Plane No. 5, A. P. R. Summit, a large and extensive stock of Spring and Summer

DRY-GOODS.

He desires his friends and old customers and the public in general to give him a call and examine his collection of the latest fashions and styles in the line of staple goods &c., comprising a beautiful stock of

DRESS GOODS.

Plain Muslin, Mull Muslin; French and American Lawns; French and Domestic Gingham. A large and handsome assortment of Calico Prints, Shirts, Bonnets, Ribbons, Artificial and Trimmings of all kinds. Tickings, Sheetings, Colored Muslins and Checks, English and French Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets and Jeans. Silk Velvet, Satin, Mar-sailles and German Vestings, Groceries, Hardware, Glass, Nails,

Boots, Shoes, and Summer Hats and Caps. Together with a lot of superior

BACON AND FLOUR.

All of which they will sell lower than has ever been sold at the Summit heretofore. Please call and get value for your money. Terms, strictly cash or country produce. June 13, 1845.—36-2m

PITTSBURG

SCRIP WANTED.

JOHN DOUGHERTY.

INFORMS his friends and the public generally that he has opened a large assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of COATS, VESTS, & PANTALOONS which he will sell low. The public are invited to call and examine his clothing and judge for themselves as to their quality and cheapness. Pittsburg City Scrip will be taken at par for Clothing. Ebensburg, May 31, 1849. 34-3c.

Woolen & Cotton Tweeds and Pant Stuffs, cheap for cash or country produce, to had at Buchanan's Store.